

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

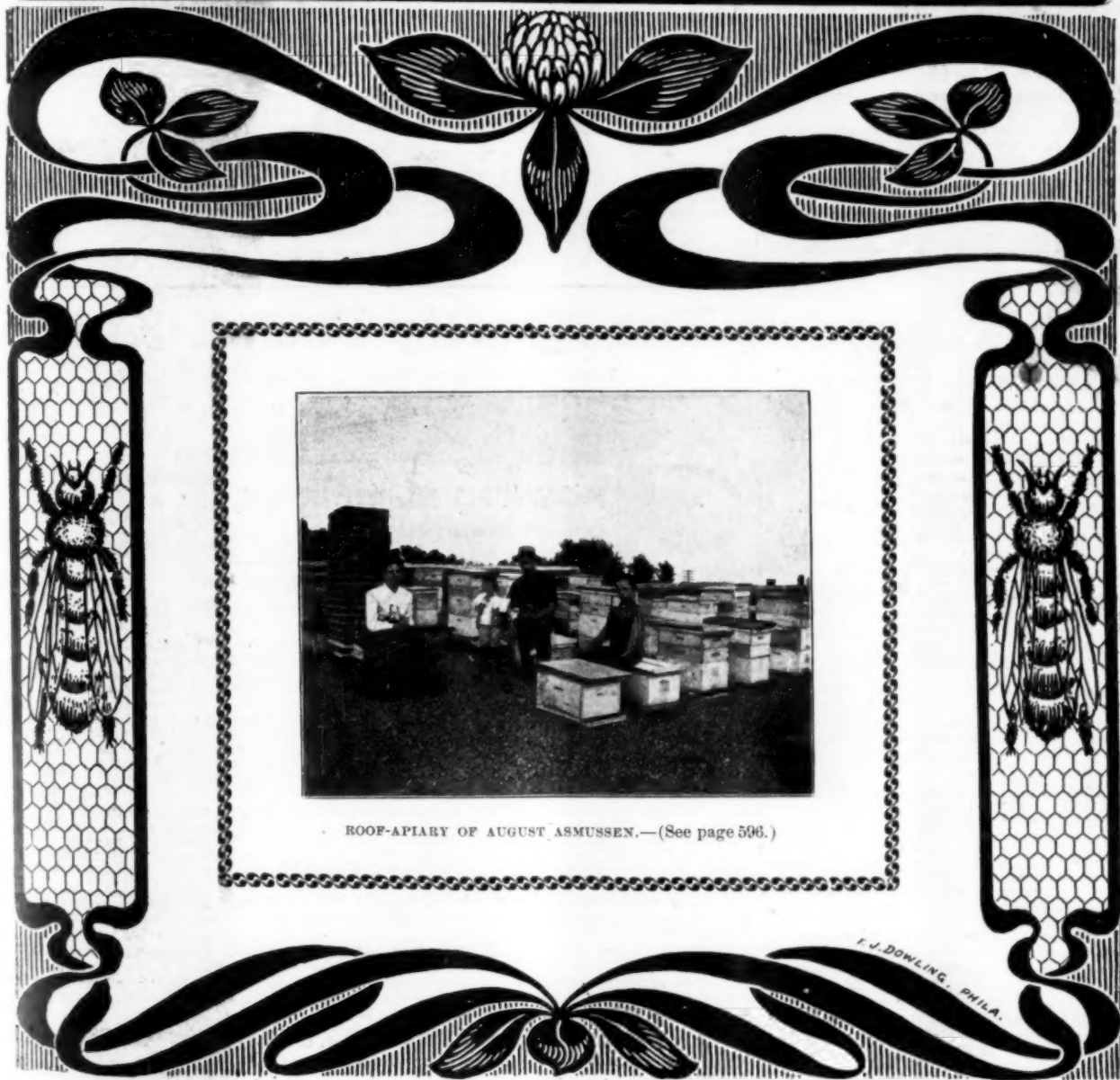


GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 19, 1901.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR
No. 38.

WEEKLY



ROOF-APIARY OF AUGUST ASMUSSEN.—(See page 596.)

F. J. DOWLING, PHILA.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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IMPORTANT NOTICES.

The Subscription Price of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

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Advertising Rates will be given upon application.

National Bee-Keepers' Association**OBJECTS:**

To promote and protect the interests of its members.
To prevent the adulteration of honey.
To prosecute dishonest honey-dealers.

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If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the office of the American Bee Journal, when they will be forwarded to Mr. Secor, who will mail individual receipts.

A Celluloid Queen-Button is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.



NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one [of the buttons] as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it.

Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10 cents; or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.



A Superior Red Clover Queen

(AN UNTESTED ITALIAN)

For sending us One New Subscriber and 25 cents (\$1.25 in all.)

We arranged with one of the oldest and best queen-breeders (having many years' experience) to rear queens for us this season. His bees average quite a good deal the longest tongues of any yet measured. The Breeder he uses is direct from Italy, having imported her himself. Her worker-bees are large, somewhat leather-colored, very gentle, and scarcely requiring veil or smoke. They stored red clover honey last season.

All queens guaranteed to arrive in good condition, and all will be clipped, unless otherwise ordered.

We would like each of our present readers to have one or more of these fine Queens. Simply send us the name and address of a new subscriber for the American Bee Journal for one year, and 25 cents extra, and the Queen will be mailed to you. Our queen-rearers are now caught up with orders, and expects to be able to mail them hereafter within 48 hours after we receive the order. He is in another State, and we will send him the Queen orders as fast as we get them at this office. He is prepared to rear and mail a large number.

The cash prices of these Queens are \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.70; or 6 for \$5.00. Send all orders to

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This is a good time to send in your Beeswax. We are paying 25 cents a pound—CASH—for best yellow, upon its receipt, or 27 cents in trade. Impure wax not taken at any price.

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The Novelty Pocket-Knife.

Your Name and Address on one side—Three Bees on the other side.



(THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.)

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The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the subscriber, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a last-time, with proper usage.

Why Own the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the "Novelty" is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the "Novelties," your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be notified of the accident.

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The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

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Please allow about two weeks for your knife order to be filled.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861 AMERICAN THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA BEE JOURNAL

41st YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 19, 1901.

No. 38.

* Editorial. *

Discouragements and Encouragements in Queen-Rearing.—Never before was so much said and thought as now about improvement of stock, and as a consequence about queen-rearing. In probably the great majority of cases little or nothing is done to control in any way the actions of the bees in the rearing of queens, beyond the occasional introduction of a queen from elsewhere, with the hope of improvement.

Even those who are willing to do all in their power to make improvement are handicapped as in no other line of breeding, by the lack of control of the sire in mating. The man who attempts to breed a good horse or cow can do just as much toward controlling the sire as the dam, while the bee-keeper may take all the pains possible to select the dam and then have her meet a mate of the poorest sort from some colony two miles away. To be sure, he may succeed to a degree by having his young queens fly out to mate at a time of day when drones in general are not flying, or he may go to the expense of having a Davitte cage, but even then the control is only partial, for instead of a single drone being selected, a hundred or more will be on the scene of action.

But with all the discouragements there is much to encourage, and a man with the smallest allowance of ability and experience may do something, if not to improve his stock, at least to keep it from becoming worse. For, left entirely to itself, the greatest amount of increase coming from colonies most given to swarming and least given to storing, the chances are more in favor of deterioration than improvement. By purchasing a single queen of Italian blood, the owner of black bees may, inside of two months, have all his workers changed at least to half-bloods. No such rapid change can be made in any other kind of stock, so, in spite of discouragements, in this one respect the bee-keeper has the advantage over breeders of other stock.

While the discouraging fact is emphasized constantly that inferior drones within two miles or more may make trouble, the converse of this should not be forgotten. For if the inferior drones of a neighbor lower one's chances for improvement, it is also true that one's own superior drones will steadily be raising the grade of the neighbor's bees, so that as the years go by the damage from outside drones will be less and less.

Even if no attention be given to the drones, it can not be denied that a queen of superior stock mating with an inferior drone will give better results than would be attained if queen and drone were both of inferior stock.

Locality or Kind of Bees?—Those who write for beginners in bee-culture need not expect that their writings will be scanned only by those without experience. Witness some of the following questions:

Some of the teachings of J. D. Gehring, when considered in the light of my own experience, are somewhat puzzling. An instance occurs on page 550. The first item given in the line of winter preparation is to look in the hives about the middle of October to ascertain the fact that the colony has a queen. Rap sharply a few times on the outside of the hive, wait five minutes for the bees to fill themselves, then take off cover, give a little smoke, and then proceed with the search for the queen. Now in my experience I should expect a rather long search after treating the bees in that way. In the first place, about the first thing I should do after rapping sharply a few times on the outside of the hive would be to take to my heels if I didn't want a lot of cross bees about my ears. Perhaps, however, Mr. Gehring smokes before he runs. He doesn't say. In any case, if I should rap on the hive enough to make the bees fill themselves, and then should give a little smoke, my bees would be ready to run like a flock of sheep, making the chance for finding a queen very poor. Now I want to ask, is there a difference in bees that makes Mr. Gehring's bees hold still when mine would be sure to run?

Also, what is the object of finding the queen, seeing that it makes no difference in the treatment? for he doesn't say a word about doing anything different with a colony if the queen should not be found.

OLD EASTERNER.

There is a good deal of difference in bees in their deportment under the same kind of treatment. An amount of smoke or jarring that would have very little effect upon some bees would make others run so that the task of finding a queen would be difficult, if not impossible. The object of ascertaining the presence of a queen is no doubt so that a queen may be furnished where needed, or the queenless colony united with another. It is doubtful, however, that the practice of bee-keepers in general would agree with that of Mr. Gehring. When looking for a queen it is of first importance that the bees should be smoked or disturbed in any way as little as possible. Once the bees get to running it is better to give up the search till another time. A single puff at the entrance, before opening the hive, and a very little smoke over the tops of the frames after the cover is removed, will be sufficient to keep the bees from flying out at the operator, and that is all that is required. Indeed, with some bees no smoke

at all is necessary, and all jarring of the hive should be carefully avoided.

Probably few bee-keepers make a practice of looking through the hives for queens in the fall. If there is young brood in the hive the presence of the queen is known without seeing her. If no brood is present, which is likely to be the case, the queen will be small and very hard to find. Not finding her is by no means positive proof that there is no queen: so if no queen is found, and another queen is given, there is a fair chance that a queen is thereby wasted. On the whole, it is not likely that many would consider it advisable to make the search.

Getting Bees Off the Combs is rated by Editor Hutchinson as the most disagreeable part of producing extracted honey. He gives the practice of Mr. Miller, a Canadian, as follows:

Give the bees a good smoking, which drives down most of them, then get the super down near the entrance, when the rest of the bees will leave the super for the hive. When robbers are troublesome, use the escape. Mr. Hutchinson says he uses the same plan in removing surplus comb honey.

Dr. C. C. Miller uses somewhat the same plan. He writes:

"When a super of sections is to be removed from the hive, the plan of procedure depends upon whether robbers trouble or not. During the height of the season, and until the flow wanes, there is usually no trouble from robbers, and a super of sections may often be left exposed for an hour or more without any danger. Still, there is always a possible danger, and a close watch must be kept. After removing the cover I blow smoke lively upon, or rather down into, all parts of the super, taking half a minute or more, the time depending somewhat upon the amount of smoke the smoker is yielding at the time, and to an extent upon the bees themselves. When there has been anything like a stampede for the lower story, so that all the youngest bees have gone down, there is no need to smoke longer, and there is some danger of affecting the flavor of the honey by too much smoke. Then the super is taken off, and after the cover is replaced the super is set endwise upon it, well toward the front, with one edge of the super projecting over a little. After a time the bees will start a line of march from this projecting part down to the entrance of the hive, and not many bees will be left. It is possible that there would be an advantage in setting the super close down against the entrance, but when it is on the top of the hive it is easy to keep watch of it from any part of the apiary, so as to see the first attempt at robbing, whereas a land-office business might be going on unseen if a super stood on the ground.

"After the bees are mostly out of the supers, they are stacked up in a pile until the pile contains perhaps ten supers, a robber-cloth escape being used to cover the pile from the time it is started. This escape is simply a robber-cloth having in its center a very

large cone escape of wire-cloth. It ought hardly to be called a cone escape, for instead of being a cone it is a pyramid, each side of the pyramid being an equilateral triangle, and each side of the triangle measuring 10 or 11 inches. This allows the light to shine freely on the top super, and the remaining bees make their way out with no danger of robbers entering. If robbers are troublesome, then the supers are taken immediately from the hive (a little more smoke being used than usual), and put directly on the pile under the escape. The robbers may be in thick clusters at the base of the escape, but they do not seem to know enough to enter at the top.

"Some one may ask why I do not use escapes on the hive, to which I reply that, like some others, I haven't time to wait for them."

Rather Serious Accusations against the editor of the American Bee Journal are contained in the following paragraph from the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal:

Under the head of "Contributed Articles" the American Bee Journal recently published Mr. W. L. Porter's paper on "Co-operation," which appeared originally in the June issue of the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal. The article was not credited to the R. M. B. J., and appeared as original correspondence to the A. B. J. We have no objection to the republication of articles from the R. M. B. J., but we do insist most strenuously that proper credit be given. So far as we are aware the A. B. J. has never mentioned the existence of the R. M. B. J., and it would seem that to carry his policy of unfriendliness toward Western bee-journals to the extreme limit, Editor York deems it legitimate to take from their columns free-handed and without rendering credit. Whatever may be the motive, this is a species of piracy roundly condemned by all reputable journalists, and we are sorry to see it indulged by a member of the apicultural press. All we ask is, treat us fairly, Mr. York, or hands off, please.

We haven't read, anything in a long time that has amused us so much as has the above. And yet we do truly feel sorry for our new brother editor. He didn't notice that right at the head of the article in question we had this credit:

"Read at the Longmont meeting of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association, April 30, 1901, by W. L. Porter."

You see, we did not publish it "as original correspondence in the A. B. J.," as he charges. No other credit than what we gave was needed. Of course, our good brother editor didn't know that anything read at a convention is public property—even the report of discussions is, also, unless the journal publishing it has paid for such report, as we have done for that of the National Bee-Keepers' Association.

So it is clearly seen that Mr. Porter's article wasn't even written originally for the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, but for the Colorado State convention. If it had been written expressly for that paper, why was it necessary to have at its head these words when appearing there also?

"A paper read at the Longmont meeting of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Ass'n., Apr. 30, 1901:

Again, our worthy fellow editor says this:

"So far as we are aware, the A. B. J. has never mentioned the existence of the R. M. B. J., etc."

Of course, again he wasn't "aware," for he evidently did not know of the following notice, which we printed on page 212 of this journal for April 4, 1901:

"The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal is the name of the latest claimant to the patronage

of the bee-keeping public. It purports to be published 'For Colorado and the Great Inter-Mountain Region.' It is to be issued monthly, is neatly printed, and presents a good general appearance."

Our first inclination, upon reading the accusations made by our fellow editor, was to ignore them entirely, as they deserved to be treated. And yet, after second thought, we felt it was an opportunity for us to enlighten him in a kindly manner, which we felt sure he would appreciate, for even editor's have much to learn, especially young ones.

Now, after having said that much, we will go further, and say that we wish the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal all kinds of success in the very difficult field in which it has chosen to enter.

But we would also like to suggest, that, sometimes it is better to write *privately* to a supposedly offending brother, and see if with his help a rather ridiculous side-show of one's self can not be avoided.

Weekly Budget.



W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the National Bee-Keepers' Association for 1902, elected at Buffalo last week, are as follows:

President—W. Z. Hutchinson, of Michigan.
Vice-President—O. L. Hershiser, of New York.
Secretary—Dr. A. B. Mason, of Ohio.

THE ROOF-APIARY of August Asmussen, of Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, helps out our first page this week. Here is what he wrote us about himself and his bees:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—Ten years ago I started with one colony of bees, and, finding it both pleasant and profitable, I have kept bees ever since.

I am a harness-maker by trade, and since last spring have lived on the main street next to my shop. In order to care for the bees properly I decided to keep them on the roof,

and I was forced to move them at night, as some of the citizens strongly objected to bee-keeping in town.

If it were not for the swarming habit of the bee, no one would have known the bees were on the roof. I have prevented the bees from swarming, to a great extent, by giving them plenty of room, and controlling them by clipping the queens' wings.

The bees did well during the month of June, but on account of lack of rain during July they decreased instead of increased, judging by the hive on the scales

AUGUST ASMUSSEN.

MR. WM. DUNCAN, of Dupage Co., Ill., began in the spring with 10 colonies, now has 15, and will likely harvest 100 pounds of comb honey per colony, spring count, in 4x5 sections. Mr. Duncan combines bee-keeping with the office of Justice of the Peace, and it seems to be a good arrangement.

We had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Duncan and his apiary, Aug. 29. He lives 17 miles southwest of Chicago, in a fairly good sweet clover district, so his honey is mainly from that source. He will have no difficulty in selling all he can take off the hives at \$3.50 per case of 20 sections. He now uses the Danzenbaker hive, but expects hereafter to use the regular Langstroth 10-frame brood-chamber with Danzenbaker super. Some other bee-keepers find such a combination all right for the production of comb honey. One great advantage is that in buying or selling bees, there is no difficulty about the brood-frames, as the Langstroth size is practically standard. And, then, some fear the Danzenbaker frame is too shallow for safe wintering of bees in a cold climate.

Mr. Duncan has a very neat apiary. But, then, if you knew the man you would expect that. He lives in a neat and pretty town. It is a peaceable town, too. He has not had a case on his court docket for months. Very likely one cause of this happy condition of affairs is "no saloon." The people in that beautiful Chicago suburb have better sense than to tolerate the presence of that pest-hole.

Mr. Duncan took us to see several other near-by apiaries, in one of which (the elder Mr. Schramm's) was a colony in a straw-skep—the first occupied skep that we had ever seen. Mr. S. said he got nothing but swarms from it, but this year he has not had even that from it, though it was a powerful colony. It is a novel and interesting sight.

About 3 p.m. Mr. D. ordered up a good horse and buggy, and took Mrs. Duncan along, to visit Mr. G. W. Stephenson's apiary, about three miles away. We found Mr. S. at home with his nearly 80 colonies of bees. He also expects to harvest an average of 100 pounds of comb honey per colony, spring count, which was 60 colonies. Mr. Stephenson not only knows how to produce a good crop of honey every year, but all the sections are always uniformly filled. Perhaps one reason why he secures such good results is because he has strong colonies in 10-frame Langstroth hives, and only 24 bee-way sections in the regular 28-section T-super, leaving a large open space at each side to be filled with bees. In this way the outside rows of sections are sometimes sealed over first, and all are as evenly filled as could be desired. To hold the sections in the super he has a 3/4 inch follower board at each side of them, with wedges between the followers and the sides of the supers. He also wedges the sections up to one end of the super, so there is an open space at the opposite end also. Mr. Stephenson is well satisfied with this arrangement, as he well may be, for with its use he gets the results he wants.

Contributed Articles.

A Bee-Keeper's Vacation Spent in Wisconsin.

BY C. F. DADANT.

It is a nice thing to take a vacation if one can find the time and opportunity, but one must feel that nothing left behind will suffer from his absence, and that the money the trip will cost would not be absolutely needed for some indispensable purpose. When you can reasonably combine these requirements, it is easy to figure, on the other hand, how much health and prolongation of life you can secure by a short absence from the daily routine.

My father is subject to hay-fever—a dreaded complaint with which probably a number of my readers are acquainted. This disease, it appears, is a sort of asthma or catarrh, caused mainly by the pollen of the ragweed. The hay-fever sufferers of the United States have formed an association, and have ascertained that their premises in this matter were right—that the disease is unknown where the ragweed does not grow, or grows in such small quantities as to be inoffensive. Sturgeon Bay is one of those privileged spots.

My readers, who are accustomed to observe the blossoming of all plants, since their pet pursuit depends upon the blossoms, have certainly noticed that in our middle States the ragweed grows in most abundant quantities in the stubbles, together with the knot-weed, and Spanish-needles, (which by the way, yield considerable honey), most of the growth of those weeds taking place after harvest. But in the vicinity of the Great Lakes, up in northern Wisconsin, the small grains—wheat, oats, rye and barley—grow so slowly, and ripen so late, that there is not time for any plant like these to grow, bloom, and ripen their seed, after harvest. So Sturgeon Bay is immune, and it is that point which my father has selected for his annual outing to avoid hay-fever. For 14 years he has regularly spent six or seven weeks there, in August and September, returning home by the end of the latter month.

If the reader will hunt up the map of Wisconsin, I will point to him the pretty spot of which I am about to speak. I do not enjoy reading of a place unless I can "place" it on the map, and I take it that others are like me in this respect.

If you have the map, start with your finger on Lake Michigan, from Chicago northward. You will soon come to the peninsula which forms Door County, Wis., and which separates the waters of Lake Michigan from those of Green Bay. About half way along this peninsula you will notice a narrow neck of land, with a little bay indenting the shore of Green Bay. This is Sturgeon Bay. At this point the neck of land is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width and a deep canal has been cut in the land, joining the two lakes, so that the boats that go from Chicago to Green Bay, Oconto, Marinette, Menominee, and Escanaba, are no longer compelled to go up to the point and run down again, passing at the north end, through what is called "Death's Door," (an ugly name), but you run from Lake Michigan through the Sturgeon Bay canal into Green Bay, and vice versa, saving an extra trip of a hundred miles or so, and the peninsula has practically become an island.

The city of Sturgeon Bay, on the bay of the same name, is thus surrounded by water—Lake Michigan on one side and Green Bay on the other. The air is pure and cool, always refreshed by lake breezes coming from either side, and our Illinois, Iowa and Missouri friends must readily realize what a wonderful treat it is to get away from our parched, dusty plains and overheated fields, roasted by the August sun, and reach an oasis where everything is green and fresh, where mosses and ferns grow all over the forest and form a green carpet under your feet; where the water is cool, and the thermometer is considered high when it reaches 90 degrees in the shade.

Well, business was dull at home, the bees were idle, the small clover honey crop harvested, and our boys were willing to undertake to do all that had to be done, and take from our shoulders the home responsibilities. So wife and I accompanied "Grandpa" Dadant on his usual trip.

The city of Sturgeon Bay is not a fashionable resort. It is a plain, every-day looking little town of 3500 inhabi-

tants, with plenty of grit and lots of "go." The folks are not spoiled by rich tourists, and are willing to accept reasonable sums for entertaining the confiding visitor whose pockets are not overflowing with dollars. Fish is plenty, and the water is clear—yes, as clear as that of Lake Geneva, Switzerland; but we miss the snow-capped peaks that form the back-ground in that beautiful spot.

I found four bee-keepers, two of whom are subscribers of the American Bee Journal, and all seemed well pleased with their bees and the crops they harvest. One of them lives right in the city, and has an apiary of 59 colonies. He is employed as a skilled mechanic in one of the large sawmills of the town, but was unoccupied just at the time, as the mill had closed for a few days. We visited him one evening and found that he follows our plan of running the bees for extracted honey—with large hives.

"This is the only way in which I can keep bees and make it pay, and still continue at my work," said he. "I could not expect to run a large apiary and leave to my wife the care of harvesting the swarms, and following the bees in the harvest of a crop of comb honey, while, by using extracting supers, I can be away from home all day and feel sure that the swarms will be few, and that the bees are



"LOVER'S LEAP," ON GREEN BAY, WIS.

supplied with plenty of room; and it takes but a short time to harvest the crop, when the bees are through with honey-gathering. This is certainly the best method of bee-keeping for a man who is away from his home most of the time."

The honey resources seem to be very similar to ours. White clover is the main crop, but it seems to come later, as wheat does. When we were there, the crop was just over, and but little more honey was expected, and this only from fall bloom which is, they say, rather irregular. Yet there is an abundance of weeds, and the climate seems mild enough to keep moisture in the ground at all times, for the woods are full of ferns, mosses, and plants that can only live in moist ground. But it seems so queer to us Illinois farmers, to see the amount of labor involved in clearing a piece of ground. After the brush has been either grubbed off or burned off, the big stumps from the ancient pines have still to be extirpated, and, after that, the stones must be carried out. These are usually made into fences, as in New England, and when one of them is too large to be removed, others are piled up on top of it, and stone heaps like this loom up in every direction. Many Swedes and Norwegians have settled here, and have very neat farms, and the women work out-of-doors about as regularly as the men.

At the point of land formed by the junction of Green Bay with Sturgeon Bay, the United States government has established a light-house on the edge of a fine grove, and near to the finest fishing grounds in the country. This spot is called "Idlewild," and on the shore of Green Bay almost under the light-house is a projecting ledge of rock, called, "Lover's Leap." I do not know whether or not this name is connected with any Indian adventure. There are so many "Lover's Leaps" in the country that this may not have any very authentic legend, but it is a romantic spot. Together with a half dozen friends, we visited this spot and

went up into the light-house, the lady keeper treating us with the most exquisite politeness and kindness. We saw the fog-bell, which tolls every half minute during the fogs, to warn the passing boats. We ascended the tower and saw the big light, which is only a very ordinary lamp encased in a large globe of cut glass, some three feet in diameter, and with indentures in the glass intended to increase the power of the light, which can thus be seen over 20 miles, and throws alternately a white and red flash over the waters of the Bay. This light, with its clock apparatus which causes it to revolve slowly, we were told was made in Paris, and cost \$3000.

After roaming about over the woods, we suddenly found ourselves at a pretty summer resort hidden in the trees, and kept by a Mr. Haines, who proved to be another bee-keeper, and we had no sooner made ourselves known, than we were at home with him and had a splendid dinner served—and "clover honey," if you please, of the very best quality. I thought it quite worthy of notice that this man could keep bees successfully on this lonely spot, with three miles of bay on one side and 20 miles on the other. But the entire country around him being still wild, or nearly so, the wild blossoms must abound.

Well, shall I close with a "fish-story"? We went fishing a number of times, but, somehow, when we had the ladies along, we could not get much. For one thing, wife would not risk herself in a skiff, which she called a "little peanut shell," and we had to fish from a launch, and could not go anywhere and everywhere to the best fishing spots. Finally, a friend and myself managed to get away from our party one fine afternoon, got a row-boat and a boy to row it, and plenty of bait, and we started out on an independent expedition on the Bay. We stayed away some four hours, and had right good luck, and came back to the hotel with a splendid string of perch and pickerel—some 20 pounds. We felt very proud, and called the ladies to the hotel lobby so they might have a chance to admire them before we handed them over to the cook. "Oh what a fine lot," said my wife, "Where did you buy them?"

I will say no more about the fish of Sturgeon Bay, and the nice catches we made, for you also might ask me, "Where did you buy them?"

Hancock Co., Ill.

Co-operative Effort Among Bee-Keepers.

BY W. T. STEPHENSON.

TRUSTS are the order of the day. Almost every line of industry, except farming and bee-keeping, is being trusted. Why not these?

Not long since some one writing on this subject gave the exact reason why farmers' organizations did not succeed—they haven't confidence enough in each other. They are afraid to risk their commodities in the hands of a representative, even though they would get a higher price. Let us, as bee-keepers, be careful lest we join their grewsome (in the respect spoken of) company.

So much for a prelude; now to the point.

I was greatly surprised when I read the article by Mr. G. M. Doolittle in a recent issue of the American Bee Journal. I was not so much surprised at the stand he took, as I was at the manner in which it was written. He says he is going to call a halt, and proceeds to accuse E. R. Root—the man who holds the highest and most responsible position among American bee-keepers) of *misrepresentation*. So I am going to call a "halt," but among hypercritics, instead of in the ranks of the long-tongue advocates, as Mr. D. has done.

If Mr. Doolittle had been the fortunate possessor of that \$200 queen, it is more than likely that that article would not have appeared, as it would have been to his interest to keep mum.

We are led to think that Mr. Doolittle hasn't been reading the bee-papers very closely, or he would know that he was not the *first* one to call a "halt." The editor of the American Bee-Keeper thinks it deceptive to value an extraordinary breeding-queen at \$50, \$100, or \$200, and to sell her daughters at \$10, \$15 and \$25. Remember, Mr. Hill, these daughters are *red clover* queens. For an illustration, suppose you had a quantity of very deep jars filled with apples; wouldn't you be willing to pay a fancy price for boys with arms of extra length, if all of the apples they could reach were yours?

He asks if any one knows of an instance where fine stock sold for twenty times the price of the very best common stock. Not long since I read of a race-horse ("Flying Fox") selling for \$40,000. It was not because he could

implant his good qualities in his offspring, but because of his speed.

If I were a queen-breeder I would promptly send \$25 for a queen whose bees had a tongue-reach of 21-100 of an inch; nor would I be afraid of any one applying a \$10 "pressure" to the head of a bee from a \$15 queen to make the latter a \$25 queen.

I'm very glad that at least three of our bee-editors are friends. I wish they were all friendly enough not to "spat" so much. Unless a better feeling is cultivated, our co-operative efforts will never amount to a "row of pins."

Farmers' organizations go to pieces because they doubt each other. Bee-keepers' organizations would do better if they did not accuse each other of misrepresentation and deceptive practice.

After having said all of this, I know of no three gentlemen that I have more confidence in than E. R. Root, G. M. Doolittle, and H. E. Hill.

Massac Co., Ill.



Introducing Queens—Side-Lights on a Criticism.

BY W. W. M'NEAL.

WITH the permission of the editor I wish to consider the criticisms by Wm. M. Whitney (page 405) of my article on page 311.

I stated therein that, judging from her rule of action, the honey-bee could not be called a creature of love; that, instead, her ways were harsh and unyielding, and that she is never turned from her given course by that most beautiful qualification—love. It will be remembered that this was said in connection with a plan given for the introduction of queen-bees. I will say here that I am firm in the belief of the correctness of this deduction; for if the bees do have love for one another their love is of such form as to necessitate its being called by another name from that which makes men and women divine.

Mr. Whitney says he was very much "amused" at the fact of my arriving at this conclusion from a study of the habits of the honey-bees; and thinks that he could easily prove the bee to be prompted by the "highest type of love and patriotism," as known and experienced by mankind. I regret the evident lack of the proof of this in his argument; so of course he will excuse me for telling him that I have not been turned from the error (?) of my ways.

When Mr. Whitney compares the cold, heartless methods—the iron methods—of a colony of bees, with the principles of true love as revealed in Christ, or with the basic principles of truly christian government, he assumed a wonderful stretch of ability to make extremes meet.

Mr. Whitney was pleased to call particular attention to the fact that "*Christain* governments provide for the unfortunate and infirm;" and then says further, "but the time was when such persons were disposed of in the most convenient manner possible, as thought for the good of the majority,"—*just as the bees do now*.

If it be true that the honey-bee "knows from *instinct*" how to manage her affairs, then why need any one expect to see her decrees mingled with mercy for the needy and the afflicted, if their requirements run counter to those interests or conditions that give the greatest freedom "to perpetuate the existence of the colony?"

Back of the love of country is selfishness, pure and simple, for the bee well knows that she can not exist alone in the world. This is possible for her only in swarms, and best in large swarms; hence is her "devotion" and "patriotism" laid bare.

The real complexion of the honey-bee's nature must be admitted, accordingly, when we look squarely at the facts, and note that *all* her acts of kindness are directed to that end which tends to promote the greatest *individual* security through the strength of the colony; also, upon the other hand, that the honey-bee invariably follows the stolid routine of utter disregard of the sufferings of the worthy though afflicted members of the colony, is it not a logical conclusion that no ties of love or bonds of sympathy exist between or among them?

The fact that the "bee tenderly cares for her young" simply argues nothing to the point Mr. Whitney seeks to gain. If it were love and not avarice that prompts her to do this, then in time of famine she would not keep back the last mite from those young hopefuls—the larval bees; nor would she tear them from the cells and *consume them*. In more prosperous times we catch another view of the bee's "devotional" nature. The larval bee that is cared for so tenderly till it emerges from the cell is at once banished

into outer darkness, if some physical defect unfits it for duty—a queer kind of love, indeed!

In the fourth paragraph Mr. Whitney virtually denies the correctness of his position by saying that the honey-bee is "governed by a law in Nature that means simply the 'survival of the fittest.'" Now what does the survival of the fittest mean in Nature but that the strong shall oppress the weak? This is exactly what I said was the rule of action with the honey-bee—that it's impelling power was greed and not love.

Mr. Whitney's idea of love becomes "amusing" when he tells us to look to the bees for the "highest type of love and patriotism."

Does Mr. Whitney favor a return to those primeval customs for the betterment of social conditions? We will be "gracious" enough to suppose that he does not.

There is at least a shadow of inconsistency in the exceptions Mr. W. has taken to those statements of mine. Believing as he says he does, that the honey-bee is governed by the law of the "survival of the fittest," or, in plain language, the law of selfishness and might, wherein is Mr. Whitney justified in telling the readers of the American Bee Journal that said statements of mine were all fold-erol? Would it not stand to reason that since being guided by such a law the queen that is in the best physical condition, or when she is in her best condition to serve her colony, she would receive the kindest treatment from the bees of a stranger colony? Then, why should Mr. Whitney seek to ridicule my instructions for introducing a queen-bee by a method that is in perfect harmony with the law which he says governs the honey-bees? This he does not only with a laugh, but speaks of the plan as being an "experiment," and a "misfortune" to any who would dare to put it in practice.

Now the truth of the whole matter is, Mr. Whitney knows naught whereof he essays to speak. If he is disinclined to give any credence to the practicability of introducing a queen-bee by running her in at the entrance of the hive as quickly as possible after taking her from the combs of another colony, but wishes to pursue the old-fogy method of caging the queen, I feel sorry for him.

From my experience with, and knowledge of, the habits of bees, I feel like saying that the greatest folly bee-keepers in general are guilty of is the habit of caging the queen when wishing to introduce her into a stranger colony of bees. This caging of the queen takes from her the bloom which is her greatest safe-guard in the midst of stranger bees.

The method I here advise using is so free from fussiness that I can not see why any one should want to bother with a cage when introducing a queen-bee. All that is required to make it a success is, to take away the reigning queen and then thoroughly frighten the colony immediately and run the queen into the hive from the entrance. Never let the colony realize for a moment that it is queenless, but get the stranger queens into its hive before she, too, realizes what is being done. Smoking the colony while pounding upon the hive with some object is the most practical way of frightening the bees. This does not pervert the sense of smell so much as it diverts the attention of the bees till the queen has time to reach the combs. Then when the Misses Bees have wiped their mouths and turned about, Mrs. Bee is "at home" to them upon their own combs; and they don't care a tinker what she smells like.

I do not advise introducing laying-queens into colonies having capped queen-cells. The queen can be introduced all right, Mr. Whitney notwithstanding; but too often the young queens are allowed to hatch, and a laying queen has no chance in a fight with a virgin.

Let those who wish to try the method, use their more inferior queens first, till they become conversant with the regulations. It will require but a little time to determine how much smoke and how much pounding upon the hive is necessary to insure the queen's safety.

I believe that the readers of the American Bee Journal will not be long in learning the practical beauty of this quicker and better way of introducing a queen-bee.

Scioto Co., Ohio.

Please send us Names of Bee-Keepers who do not now get the American Bee Journal, and we will send them sample copies. Then you can very likely afterward get their subscriptions, for which work we offer valuable premiums in nearly every number of this journal. You can aid much by sending in the names and addresses when writing us on other matters.

Convention Proceedings.

From the Report of the Last Colorado Convention.

ABOUT BEES AND BREEDING.

Question.—Should we have good queens, and what constitutes a first-class queen? Drones should cut a large figure in a first-class apiary.

Mr. Gill—No other point is more neglected and is more profitable. I now have a strain of bees that has been carefully selected for 16 years. I don't care if they are not so prolific. I want them long-lived, with strong wing-power. I want them to live three months, and they will do it. The sources of success lie with the queen.

Mr. Harris—If a queen is weak in honey-production, the quicker you get rid of her the better. We do not dwell on this subject in our meetings as we should. I know, by my own experience, that one queen excels others. The trouble with many queen-breeders is that they do not pay enough attention to the drones.

Mr. Collins—We are all inclined to overlook some things in condemning a queen. Often, when some colony has produced a big crop, it is nearly out of honey. Some of my best colonies have honey in their outside combs, and no brood at any time.

Mr. Lytle—Have we a right to expect brood in the outside combs? The idea is to get a large force in each hive. I have gradually drifted into using Heddon hives, but in my Langstroth hives I usually get eight or nine frames of brood. I put the honey-combs on the outside of division-boards.

Mr. Dodds—I have noticed that colonies that did not breed so much produced more honey. One colony, in particular, bred but little brood last season, but produced nine supers of honey. I think there is more in longevity than in numbers.

Mr. Harris—How does Mr. Gill know that some bees live three months in the working season? We can have queens that are both prolific and have long-lived progeny. We should take both into consideration.

Mr. Gill—I once got an imported queen from Mr. Heddon. I introduced her in a full colony, and thus had two strains of bees in the hive at once, which it was easy to tell apart. I have done so several times. It is easy to tell the old bees, with their black, shiny appearance and ragged wings. I have noticed many times that the colonies of long lived bees are the best honey-gatherers. Some colonies get to the lowest ebb in spring, 90 days before June, and yet come to the front.

Mr. Lytle—I am not quite convinced.

Mr. Gill—To one queenless colony I gave a frame of brood with a queen-cell on it. They tore it down and would not accept any others, and remained queenless all summer, longer than 90 days, and yet had bees left.

Mr. Lytle—That is not the point. Those bees were not in a normal condition.

Mr. Adams—Their longevity is largely accounted for by the fact that weakling colonies can not do much work.

Mr. Collins—You could settle that by making a swarm artificially, by removing all the brood and only leave the new queen to furnish brood.

H. Rauchfuss—How do you know that bees from other hives would not enter? The front row of colonies in an apiary is always the strongest and produces more honey than the other rows. In a heavy wind bees will alight at the wrong hive without knowing it.

Mr. Collins—In one of my yards the hives face every way. The bees would not go in the wrong hive there.

H. Rauchfuss—I set a hive with a pure Carniolan queen away off from the others, at one side, and still it showed some yellow bees. In testing queens I frequently notice this mixing. We also know that bees live long in queenless hives. I believe it wears them more to rear brood than to gather honey.

Mr. Gill—I used to cage queens in the basswood flow in Wisconsin, and have had queens caged from June to September, and made observations in that way. I agree that the front rows mark more strongly than the others.

Mr. Harris—We need to have pedigrees with our queens, and should make queen-breeders furnish them. It would make them more careful.

Mr. Devlinny—A number doubt that any change can be made in the nature of insects and other animals. But it can be done. Look at the silkworm and the canary bird. The

silkworm can not now exist without the aid of man, and if the canary bird is turned loose in its native country it perishes. The potato bug was not a potato bug at all at first. It lived on a different plant here in Colorado. Then it traveled and took to potatoes, and now it is called the Colorado potato bug and no longer lives on its original food.

Mr. Lytle—I have one colony of pretty black stock. I know the queen was changed three times by swarming. Yet the colony now is as black as it ever was. I have thought that perhaps the queens of this colony mated with their own drones.

H. Rauchfuss—I think that occurs very seldom. I once requeneed a yard of 40 colonies with queens from one queen, and used that queen to furnish drones. Those drones should have been pure. But not more than one out of twenty of those queens was purely mated, and there were but few colonies in the neighborhood, either, and they were not close by.

Pres. Aikin—To sum it up, select the best colonies, displaying vigor and other good qualities, and breed from them. The average apiarist can not do much to control the drones. I have practiced the method of unqueening for years with hundreds of colonies, on whole apiaries at once, so that it made no difference about the bees mixing. The colonies retained their normal strength 21 days, and then they went down, and it only took three or four weeks for them to be materially reduced.

Mr. Gill—That may apply to whole apiaries, and yet a few individual colonies may be longer lived than others.

Mr. Harris—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association recommends to its members, in buying queens, to buy only of queen-breeders who furnish pedigreed queens, mated by pedigreed drones.

Mr. Honnett—I am opposed to that resolution, not on account of the good it may do, but I know of no such thing as a registry for pure-bred queens. It may be a good thing for experts, but it will put the common people into the hands of sharpers, who will advertise pedigreed queens, when there is no way to pedigree them.

Mr. Harris—You might change the phraseology and do good. All lines of stock are brought up to higher excellence in that way.

Mr. Lytle—No one here has spoken of the National Queen-Breeders' Association. Any competent and honest queen-breeder can furnish the information. No one can be a member of the National Queen-Breeders' Association and be dishonest. I believe the resolution is in the right direction. I think we can get a pedigree of drones. I second the motion to adopt the resolution.

F. Rauchfuss—You can control fertilization. There are plenty of places here in Colorado where it can be controlled as surely as on an island. A man could go out a hundred miles on the prairie, and be absolutely sure that there were no other bees within reach but his own. Of course, he could not produce queens for a dollar a piece. He would have to feed.

Mr. Honnett—I am in favor of improving the breed. The question has been discussed by eminent breeders, and they agreed it was impossible to keep queens pure within a certain distance. But it won't be 30 days after you pass this resolution before you will see advertisements of pedigreed queens.

Mr. Large—We don't all practice what we preach.

Pres. Aikin—The resolution does not bind, it only recommends.

The resolution was adopted.

THE RIGHTFUL SHARE IN BEE-KEEPING.

Question.—In working bees on shares, what shall the owner furnish, and what shall be the share of each—comb honey, extracted honey, and increase?

Mr. Harris—There is a great variation in the share one should have, owing to different conditions. The parties should fix that between themselves.

Mr. Foster—I have had a little experience in that line that was not altogether satisfactory. A year ago I gave 10 pounds apiece, or \$1 per colony for the season, to the owner. When the colony was above the average I gave \$1.50, or 15 pounds. But last year I shared half and half all through, expenses and profits, and when I figured up I found that I had paid the owner \$3 per colony, and it was now my turn to cry too much, for he did nothing but look on.

Mrs. Brock—I have always leased on halves, and received half the honey and half the bees. It is a question with me how the honey should be divided. Should the lessee take his share as he pleases, or should both parties be there?

Mr. Dodds—I have been leasing bees, and my custom is to stack the honey in a pile, and, if we do not sell together, give

the owner the choice of what he wants for his half, say every other case. I furnish my own hives for my increase and he his. If artificial swarms are made, and one of mine doesn't build up, I lose it; if one of his does not, he loses it.

Mr. Collins—I have offered the first 20 pounds from each colony, just such as comes.

Mr. Pattee—I have given half of the honey and half of the increase, the owners furnishing their own hives. We divide the honey.

Mr. Dodds—I think Mr. Collins' is the most desirable plan. There is another way, to have the owner furnish everything and own everything. Then there is no chance for the owner to say that increase has been made with discrimination. The apiarist does the work and gets half the honey. He simply puts his work against the capital.

Mr. Pattee—I cleared eight colonies and \$110 off of 17 colonies, spring count. I took 2500 pounds of honey.

F. Rauchfuss—Now, let us hear a few bad reports.

Mr. Honnett—I started with 110 colonies, spring count, and had a return of 110 cases of honey.

Mr. Brock—In my early experience I bought 40 colonies of a man who was to run them on shares. They increased to 66. Next spring I had three left and was \$500 out.

Mr. Honnett—I endorse that plan of the owner furnishing everything. Then there is no clashing about swarms. The hives offset the swarms and fixtures. It is very equitable.

F. Rauchfuss—The most satisfactory way is for both parties to rent on a cash basis. Say there are 100 colonies. I pay \$1 a year apiece, cash rental, and have an impartial person examine them on the first of October to see that I return bees, supers, hives and fixtures in exactly the same shape that I found them. The lessee ought to be expected to furnish a bond or security. Of course, common law will protect the owner if damage is done. By this plan all increase goes to the lessee.

Mr. Harris—In 1898 I put into winter quarters 85 colonies. The next spring I had 35 colonies, and got 800 pounds of surplus honey.

Mr. Collins—By my plan, if there is not much honey, you are not out, and there are no bees to divide. I would not follow Mr. Rauchfuss' plan for one year alone, if there is foul brood in the neighborhood, for it might appear in the apiary the next year, and I be held liable for introducing it.

F. Rauchfuss—Circumstances alter cases.

Mr. Honnett—In my locality I catch at least as many swarms from outside as come from my bees, and there would be a chance for a clash there.

Mr. Collins—I would have that covered by the agreement.

FAULTS THAT JUSTIFY REQUEENING.

Mr. Martin—A colony with a drone-laying queen should be requeneed, providing it is populous. Otherwise, it should be united with another. If a queen is lost during the flow, or when the colony is populous, the colony should be requeneed. I often requenee a colony soon after it has swarmed (if I find one that has swarmed without my knowing it) and cut out the cells at the same time. When I find a colony with an unprolific queen, I sometimes kill her. I also requenee colonies that show inferior traits in capping or finishing honey, or in some way are not good workers.

Mr. Collins—Do you not replace the old queens on account of age?

Mr. Martin—Not if they are prolific. Sometimes it is not the fault of the queen if the colony is weak. It is hard to lay down a rule. Then sometimes a colony with a laying worker does not wish to accept a queen. In such a case, I advise doubling up or stocking up with bees. One can follow no general rule. This year I had two colonies whose honey was capped quite differently from that of the others. The combs were of a "washboard" shape, and did not fill the sections. In one hive I had three supers of that honey all capped, but it was all second grade. Such colonies I would advise requeneing.

Mr. Kruger—Last May I found a colony with a drone-laying queen. It swarmed in June, and I gave one of the cells to the swarm and left two with the old colony. The swarm did well, but a queen hatched in the old colony that never laid.

Mr. Sylvester—Queens are sometimes imperfect.

Mr. Harris—When I find laying workers, I move the hive some distance and put another colony in its place. Then I shake off the bees in front of the hive and introduce a queen, which is accepted.

Mr. Collins—I had a colony of laying workers that refused to accept queen-cells. Then I took a band-cutter and dashed the brood all up, after which they accepted a cell.

Mr. Dudley—I used to move such a colony about 100 feet

away and then shake off the bees. I think a better way is to put the hive on top of another colony which is not strong enough for the super. In a few days the bees will kill off the laying workers. You can then return the hive to its stand and introduce a queen.

H. Rauchfuss—That plan is a good one, but one thing was omitted. A sheet of paper with a hole in it should be placed between the two hives, to keep them from fighting. Then the two hives might be left together. Some will say that makes one less colony. But if you want increase, you can raise up some brood into it from below, move it, and introduce a queen.

Mr. Dudley—I forgot to say that I use the paper in uniting. As to having one less colony, I consider that as soon as laying workers are found, that is a lost colony.

Mr. Lytle—It is wise to supersede every queen that will not give as much profit as the average. It is not wise to supersede any queen that has given good satisfaction. Two queens that I received by mail I introduced with tobacco smoke. The way to do is to smoke thoroughly until every bee in the hive has been reached, then open the hive and let them run in. The theory is that the inside bees are stupefied, including the old queen, while the new queen is vigorous, and hence overcomes her rival when they meet. In one instance I found the old queen lying outside of the entrance a few minutes after the new one was introduced.

Mr. Rauchfuss—Is there not danger of robbing when this is done outside of the flow?

Mr. Lytle—There is, and in three cases in which I did so after the flow, I reduced the entrance to a one-bee space.

Mr. Harris—I tried introducing six queens with tobacco smoke, and lost five. I used tobacco stems, and gave it to the bees vigorously, and let the queens run in. Two or three days afterwards they were not there.

Mr. Kruger—I use a cloth dipped in peppermint and water, and laid over the frames. I have never lost one queen.

Mr. Rhodes—Has any one tried smoking with cloths soaked in saltpeter water, and dried?

H. Rauchfuss—Yes, that practice is common in Germany, and has long been known. It stupefies the bees so they drop off the combs. There is another use of those salt-peter rags that I will call attention to, though it is not connected with the subject. They are just the thing to light a smoker with, since they do not go out after being once lighted. A small piece is sufficient to start a fire.

VALUE OF FREQUENT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BEE-KEEPERS.

Mr. Foster—I find that I secure my best points in bee-keeping by button-holing my bee-keeping acquaintances. It also is of value in one's own neighborhood, especially when foul brood is about. In this way I discovered and got rid of a bad case that otherwise would have been a menace to my bees. Free communication with reference to foul brood has such a value that it almost pays one to carry it on as missionary work.

Mr. Martin—I moved 100 or more colonies into a new locality, where I had no time to look around. I noticed they were gathering honey very early, investigated, and found a neighbor's colony being robbed that had foul brood. In another case I found a hive set out in which bees had died from foul brood, and bees working on it, though mine had not yet found it. I have had several such experiences, and have, therefore, made it a point to have frequent communication with my neighbors, whether it is very welcome or not.

Mr. Collins—I found a foul-broody colony once in a school-house, where the bees had been for five years.

Mr. Honnett then gave two instances, mentioning the names, of foul brood being moved into his neighborhood in former years, and added:

Mr. Honnett—This convention also proves the value of free communication, for many of us have ideas that we are not able to express until they are brought out by discussion.

Mr. Foster—A friend of mine, who is slow to accept new ideas, came to me once and said he had lost 40 or 50 swarms by absconding. On investigating I found that he had hived his swarms in hives with little ventilation, and set most of them in the hot sun without shade-boards. Those set in the shade stayed. I gave him the needed instruction, which communication was probably of value to him in the future.—Annual Report of the Colorado Board of Horticulture, 1900.

Queenie Jeanette is the title of a pretty song in sheet music size, written by J. C. Wallenmeyer, a musical bee-keeper. The regular price is 40 cents, but to close out the copies we have left, we will mail them at 20 cents each, as long as they last.

* The Afterthought. *

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, O.

THE GOLDEN BEES.

It's a very singular state of things, to say the very least, which Mr. Doolittle narrates on page 501. A leading breeder of golden bees, he has never, he claims, pushed them in any way, and never even advertised them! One can hardly avoid saying that if they are desirable bees better say so—"in season and out of season," as the phrase runs—in advertisements and out of the same. On the other hand, if they are undesirable bees, sphynx-like silence while selling them by hundreds looks too much like the spider-and-fly sort of ethics.

EXTRACTING IN HOT WEATHER.

When it gets to 110 degrees in the shade you must not extract unless combs are wired in for keeps. Arizona contributes this slice of wisdom; and we can believe it very easily. Most of us would prefer the hammock to the extractor at those figures. Page 507.

RELATION BETWEEN SWARMING AND HONEY-FLOW.

I take considerable interest in the experience of Wm. W. Case, page 507, that a heavy run of honey coming on suddenly stops swarming. At my yard this year swarming was violent, and stopped very suddenly; but my mind did not connect this with any change in the honey-flow. Perhaps if I had watched the honey-flow more minutely some relation between flow and swarming would have appeared.

A NEW BEE-SOCIETY SUGGESTED.

Mr. Bechly, we shall need a society for preventing cruelty to bees if you do not extemporize some sort of shade when the thermometer goes up to 108 degrees. The "Light Brigade" were hardly more worthy of fame than those bees that hung out during the cooler portions of the torrid days, and marched "into the gates of hell," when it got its hottest, to save their brood by watering and fanning—if that's the way they did it. Page 508.

HIVING SWARMS WITH WEAK COLONIES.

As to hiving in swarms with weak colonies, I am still undecided as to whether it is worth while or not. Tends towards having "all colonies strong;" but don't believe I'd practice it very much if I was sure of an abundant supply of hives ahead. Saving the queen of the weak colony, and giving her immediately to the colony that gave the swarm, is a kink which will bear thinking of. If she was to blame for her colony's being weak, the other colony would better rear their own. In the much more common cases of bad food or bad keeper, it looks good practice—provided experience does not find it originating a second series of swarms. Page 507.

SPLINTS VS. WIRE FOR FOUNDATION.

Splints standing in saw-kerfs at top and bottom, eh? Little by little a method gets the additional touches it needs to make it complete. Who knows but what wire for staying foundation will eventually take a back seat and let splints see the play from the front row? Page 509.

PAPER SACKS FOR HOLDING HONEY.

I doubt if Mr. Davenport's tombstone will say anything about his adopting the paper sack to the carriage of honey. The little packages "will come to grief" at the hands of the hired girl, and the big ones at the hands of the freight handler, methinks. If everybody read and obeyed directions it might be different. Page 517.

RENDERING WAX WITH BRINY WATER.

For rendering wax, the inside fitting sieve of Adrian Getaz, to boil the wax up into, looks a good thing. And to increase five fold the rising force of wax is quite a brilliant thought. Good boy—but! Even a good boy sometimes has to be sent back to his seat to finish a problem. Will brine take hold of dirty refuse and break it up as well as soft water? The two are quite different fluids, chemically. Possible that brine may be the better of the two, but the probability looks strongly the other way. Perhaps the salt must be added after the soft water has done its work. Boiling brine

might be poured in after the dirty soft water has been drawn off through a faucet. But then, perhaps the advantage of this method over other methods was its simplicity; and when we have put all the improvements on it, will not the simplicity be gone? Wires have a high specific gravity, consequently a strong gravitative attraction, much more than threads. I suspect this originates some of the difficulty in getting the wax to rise. A sieve bottomed with cheese-cloth instead of wires might be tried. Page 516.

HONEY FROM MULBERRY FRUIT (?).

If Dr. Peiro has honey that was stored from white mulberry fruit, and it is good, he has done experimental apiculture a proper good turn. But I hope he will pardon the grain of salt slowly melting on our tongues. If we knew he fed a colony at least five pounds in 48 hours—if we knew said colony didn't get over a pound of nectar meantime—if we knew "the man on the fence" found a marked difference in flavor between the honey and the honey in the next hive—I am not asking him these questions, I am only ruminating them. On the whole, I think I have more faith in that currant-mulberry jam. Page 524.

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Felt Roofing For Doubled-Walled Hives.

Has any one had experience with felt-roofing? If so, what satisfaction does it give? I want to build some double-walled hives and try it. Also state whether two or three ply is required.

MICHIGAN.

ANSWER.—I know nothing about the matter from experience, but should expect good results. Can any one tell us anything about it from actual practice?

Keeping Bees on Shares.

I have 16 colonies of bees—11 in dovetail hives. I have winter-cases for 25 colonies, foundation-fastener, bee-escapes, and some other appliances. The colonies are all strong and healthy, as they were examined by J. M. Rankin, July 21. I expect to let the bees on shares to a neighbor, he having the whole care and all the sales to make. What share should each one have? MICHIGAN.

ANSWER.—Your conundrum is a tough one. So much depends upon the knowledge and skill of the man who has the bees in charge that about the only thing to do is to shut one's eyes and make a guess. Taking into account what you say of your neighbor in a private note, I should guess that you should be satisfied if he turns over to you one-third the amount of his sales. But mind you, I don't guarantee my guess; neither do I agree to replace it with a new one in case this should not give satisfaction.

Perhaps No Disease at All.

I send a small piece of brood-comb for your examination. Can you tell me what it is? It does not seem to have the symptoms of foul brood, nor pickled brood, as I think they both attack and kill the larvæ, and you see the bees are perfect and nearly ready to hatch. I might think it a case of chilled brood, but I had a colony similarly afflicted July 16, and I would not think brood could be chilled at that time. I have two colonies afflicted with it now, and both have been, and are now, weak, but the first colony, affected in July, was very strong. I treated it *ala* McEvoy for foul brood, and it is all right now. I shall treat these in like manner, but I would like your opinion as to what the trouble is. The bees do not seem to carry out the dead brood, and the queens are laying only in one comb. Is it a new disease?

NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—You give no description of the trouble, and the only thing to judge from is the sample of brood sent.

Giving a hasty glance, I should say there was no trouble whatever; the smell is sweet and good, and healthy bees are now emerging, two days after mailing. A closer examination shows nothing wrong with the sealed brood, but something wrong with the few specimens of unsealed brood, they being well advanced toward maturity. If you had made no mention of any trouble, I should still have said there was none. The young brood has no diseased look, but the appearance of having been partly torn out by the bees, as in a case of starvation or chilling. It would hardly seem likely that there would be chilling or starvation, yet until you say there was no possibility of such a thing my guess would lean that way.

* The Home Circle. *

Conducted by Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif.

SYMPATHY IN SPORT.

"The Home Circle," page 569, urged recreation. Let us all sympathize fully and truly with our children in their varied sports. I visited my son two years ago. Though 24 years of age, he was a member of a base-ball club, which played match games quite frequently. He was the man behind the bat, and his side usually won, and he was a prominent factor in the success. I rejoiced that he wrenched himself from his regular duties for this neighborhood outing. First, it rested and recreated him. It did the same to many others. It gave the whole community a rest-day of pure, unobjectionable pleasure. It robbed other attractions, not so wholesome, of their power to lure and demoralize.

The next day I found the players in the Sunday-school, and rejoiced that my son showed the same enthusiasm in teaching a large class of young people as he exhibited on the ball-ground, the day before.

I thank God for all wholesome sport.

THE STRIKE.

Among the many beautiful, wholesome, and inestimable fruits or uses of our American homes is that of making sentiment. In our prayer-meeting last night we discussed reverence, its use, and how it might be cultivated. A home with the spirit of reverence ever gilding its precious environs—reverence for God, for the Christ spirit, for truth, honesty, and purity, will be one of the most gracious seed-beds of genuine reverence for all that is holy and good. It should be the happy privilege of all our home circles to foster and strengthen every good sentiment.

How excellent and frequent are the opportunities to do this most beneficent work. My father had the reverent habit. I am sure his life helped all of us children in this good way. He hated tobacco, and the saloon. I never put tobacco into my mouth, and I always feel like crossing the street to avoid the saloon, which my father taught me was a very pit-fall of wickedness and lust. With my father's example, I could never have used profanity, and vulgar language, and slang has ever been distasteful. My own experience vivifies and glorifies in my mind and thought the power of the good home to make sentiment.

Is it not unwise for us to magnify in our thought this phase of home influence and blessedness? Is it not wise to discuss great questions as the times bring them before us, that we, and all in the home circle, may gain and carry with us from the home correct views of life, its duties, and functions?

To-day the strike is the great theme in everybody's mouth. It comes from the widespread unrest, and the far-reaching grievances among the laboring classes. Mr. Chauncey Depew said, years ago—and he is in position to know—that the laboring men have a grievance. I believe he was right. That grievance does not down with the years; nor will it cease to raise its threatening visage till the laboring classes are as able to assert and maintain their rights as are those who employ them. I assert a truism, when I say that for honesty of purpose, real, genuine integrity, unswerving patriotism, and unselfish desire to promote the good of all, the laboring people, as a whole, are now, and will ever be, greatly superior to the people of wealth—the employers of labor. Abundant means to gratify every wish, with no let or hindrance; possessions not won by one's own efforts; ability to overreach

and hold down the one who may seem to oppose—all tend to breed selfishness.

The poor man—the average labpring man—early learns self-denial. He is not pampered, and becomes thoughtful and kindly towards others. He is trended by very circumstance in the way of unselfishness. The rich person in the cradle has equal potency to a worthy, unselfish life that the poor man has. Condition of life is what swerves him to the wrong and unfeeling. Hence the words of Shakespeare, "I'd rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a man." And Christ's "how hardly shall a rich man enter the kingdom of heaven;" and James' "Go to, ye rich men; weep and howl for the miseries that shall come upon you."

Are riches, then, worthy the coveting? Are we wise to bend all to their getting? The comfortably well off poor man is in best hope of character development. With a nation of such we are safe. We may all hope and pray that our people may all be in comfort. We may well work and legislate that few gain extravagant wealth. The laborer gains his ends by worthy effort that *always* adds to the world's wealth and blessing. He also has the dignity of position that comes from independent maintenance. The very rich, with few exceptions, either have had their wealth poured into their laps, or else have gained it through questionable methods, and without giving value received. In either case they are not to be envied, and have not the best citizenship.

That the poor man labors under the burden of a fearful handicap, is shown in the report from one of the iron-mill towns, where the taxes of the mill property were fixed at less than $\frac{1}{4}$ what the laborer had to pay on his property. True, this was granted by the town. But the company was able to pay more than any other, and able, also, and willing—to their shame be it said—to secure this unfair and wickedly inexcusable reduction. Can these unfair advantages which now are as thick as pebbles on the beach, ever be stopped? They can and will be, I hope soon. The power to do this will only come through complete co-operation; when the laborers, through the wise management of their truest, ablest, best men, shall have equal voice and influence with the men of capital who employ them. The laborers are so many, and so scattered, and often so ignorant, and so blind to their own best interests, that it will take long to bring this blessed consummation. Complete union with education to make it safe, and its behests right and wise, is what the country and the laborers most need. I believe it was to promote such union that this strike was ordered. If it helps even a little to bring it, it will be worth all it costs. If it was ill advised, and does not hasten the day of fullest co-operation, then it is greatly to be regretted.

I long to have the "other half" in such complete union and accord that they will act as one man. Then they can hold up their heads, and can dictate equally with the rich employers. Then, and not till then, will the laborers cease to have a grievance. Any discontent that hastens education and fosters union is halcyon, and should receive our sympathy. A

strike that hastens on complete union—at least complete enough so that the laborer may have equal voice and influence in the settlement of all disputed questions—is to be desired, if there is no other way, even though it bequeathes a legacy of business disasters and commercial interference that may touch our industries grievously, and far and wide.

It is to be regretted that arbitration rather than strikes can not be used to hasten effective union. The men who inaugurated the strike expected that their action would hasten and strengthen more complete co-operation. If they were correct in this judgment, then they acted wisely, even though the great public is wholly against them. If they judged wrongly, and so delay the day of fullest union and oneness, then their action is greatly to be regretted. The injuries to others, and general suffering, are most unfortunate, but our greatest reforms often mount upward on the stairway of pain and suffering.

Let us all in our homes strive to beget in our children right views and feelings regarding all these great issues.

THE ARMY CANTEN—PROHIBITION.

I am glad our old friend, A. I. Root, sounds forth such wholesome views regarding the canteen. While I have always voted with the Republican party, and am not ready yet to sever my connection, I have great sympathy with prohibition. If I thought voting prohibition would hasten it, I should not hesitate a moment. The prohibition of the liquor-traffic is the greatest issue before our people. The saloon men always fight the canteen in the army, prohibitory laws, local option, every effort to stay the liquor-traffic. If the canteen were favorable to temperance, why would the saloon interests be solid against it?

I hope the law against the canteen will hold its gripe in our statute books.

[We would like to suggest to Prof. Cook that it is not a question whether voting prohibition will bring prohibition; it is rather how a conscientious Christian man can continue to vote *with* saloon-keepers, brewers, etc., and still retain a clear Christian conscience, and also see any hope of staying the saloon evil.

A bigger question just now than the saloon question is this: Are the Christian voters of this country going to do *their duty*—live right up to their church resolutions on the great subject of prohibition, or, are they going to continue to stand before the world as inconsistent people, talking one thing and doing another?

Personally, we are consistently and eternally against the saloon, and intend to continue to use the heaviest possible weapon for its overthrow, namely *our vote*. We don't have to win in this fight, but *we do have to do the right, and our consistent duty*.—EDITOR].

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Much Interested in Her Bees.

A queen I sent for came safely to hand last Friday forenoon. I introduced her in the afternoon. To-day I looked into the hive and found her laying nicely. She is a fine looking queen, and I am much pleased with her. I feed them a little syrup every night. I think the colony had been queenless some time. I had been away from home a couple of weeks and found them queenless upon my return. I hope to do well with her another year. This is my second summer with bees, and I become more and more interested in them.

MRS. W. J. HILLMAN.

Richland Co., Wis., Aug. 30.

Best Honey Crop in Two Years.

The honey crop in Kankakee county can be called good this year—the first good crop in two years. The quality of the honey is fine—mostly from sweet clover, white clover, and basswood; but as to the latter two items, we would have but little surplus if we depended

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HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

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on them. Sweet clover is our great staple for surplus honey. It grows in great abundance here along the roadways, railroad rights of way, and around our stone quarries.

From reports, I believe the average honey crop will be 50 pounds per colony. One bee-man reports an average of 100 pounds from 35 colonies. Also another has two colonies that have produced 150 and 175 pounds each, respectively.

Let the honey-producers plant the white and yellow sweet clover in their vicinity, and they will have to do no fall feeding to winter their bees. We average one super of honey from heartsease in the fall. "KANKAKEE"

Kankakee Co., Ill., Aug. 28.

Bees Working on Buckwheat.

My bees are rolling in the honey now from buckwheat. I got more clover honey this season than ever. Almost all colonies that didn't swarm filled two supers, and most that swarmed filled one; and I will get two more from the most of them yet, if nothing happens to the buckwheat. My bees started the second swarming fever this week. I have been returning the swarms. G. W. BELL.

Clearfield Co., Pa., Aug. 23.

An Experience in Transferring.

EDITOR YORK:—I recently wrote to know if you could supply me with some back numbers of the American Bee Journal, and you kindly sent me a few. Since becoming a subscriber I find them useful, and every bee-keeper should have one of the Emerson binders to keep from misplacing them as I did.

For instance, to show their usefulness, I wanted to unite, and at the same time transfer two weak colonies from boxes or "gums" to movable-frame hives, and I readily found advice by looking over some of the back numbers, and went to work. It being my first job, I began about as timidly as a young surgeon would when amputating his first limb from a human being. However, I made a complete success, which I will tell for the benefit of beginners like myself.

I first moved one of the box-hives close beside the other to be united, several days beforehand, for them to get acquainted with all the surroundings before transferring them. When the proper time arrived I went to work as follows:

First, I prepared a table by placing a wide board over a flour-barrel and folding a crocus sack several times over the table, and on top of that I spread a paper. Of course I had provided myself with all the necessary tools, etc.—a honey-knife, narrow chisel, and the clamps—made by tying two narrow strips of thin wood together at one end, and leaving the other two open to be tied after placing them around the comb.

Next, I moved both hives back about two feet and placed a movable-frame hive about half way between the location of the two box-hives.

I next opened one of the hives and took out a comb and fastened it in a frame of the new hive, having wired the brood-frames first, and then cut the combs to fit into the frames the best I could; and then the wire on the underside holding the combs till I could fasten the clamps.

In wiring my frames I placed the wire to one edge of the frames instead of placing it in the center. This gives room for the comb to rest well in the frame, which I find much better than to have it in the center.

I took pains to put the brood in the center of the hive. I first used up all the comb of one box-hive, and then brushed the bees in front of the new hive, and they soon ran in. I then opened the other box-hive and went through the same process, by using up first the best and fullest combs. Remember, I brushed the bees off of the combs back into the old hive until I completed the first box-hive, and after beginning on the second hive I brushed the bees off of the combs into the new hive, and by the time I used the last comb of the second hive I had nearly all the bees in the

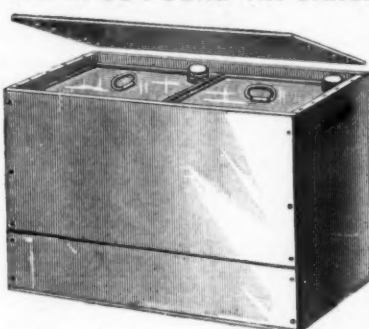
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new hive; but what were left, after taking out all the combs, I brushed off in front of the new hive.

I paid no attention to the queens, as each box-hive colony had a laying queen. I left that to the bees to regulate.

By uniting the two colonies I had a hive running over with bees, and more comb than the brood-chamber of the new hive would hold. so I got a super and filled it with the remaining comb. There were no supers to either of the box-hives, and each had eight combs fastened to eight slats laid like frames in the box-hives, but were without bottoms or end-pieces—merely the top of a frame.

Of course I found considerable crooked comb, and had to fasten some pieces of comb in the frames of the new hive. This is a mighty sticky, messy job. If one is not patient and capable of using good judgment he is very apt to make an ugly job of it.

I will say for the benefit of others who may have had less experience than myself, that the best time of all to transfer bees into a new hive is the first of the swarming season, when the combs are light and mostly empty. But I am so much opposed to little, weak colonies that I was willing to double them up, even at a risk of failure, in order to fix them better for winter. However, many bee-men are opposed to uniting weak colonies on the ground that after being united they may soon become as one weak colony at last, unless the queen keeps up the numbers, which she is not likely to do, and in the end you will have only one ordinary colony, where you had two that *might* have built up to be ordinary colonies.

I find that my two colonies united peacefully, without smoking them, and have gone nicely to work as one powerful colony.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Adams Co., Miss., Aug. 8.

Report for the Season of 1901.

I put into winter 73 colonies, and last spring I had about 50 good, bad, and indifferent. It was the worst spring on bees of any in my experience, which dates back to 1892.

From 50 colonies, or thereabouts, I secured about 2000 pounds of honey, nearly all comb, and increased to 60 colonies. Less than 20 percent of my comb-honey colonies swarmed, though this was a great year for swarms for most bee-keepers here.

The prospects are that bees will go into winter in good condition, though the prospects for next year are very poor, on account of the drouth which still continues.

E. S. MILES.

Crawford Co., Iowa, Aug. 22.

Mulberry Growing.

Will Dr. Peiro give answers to the following questions in the American Bee Journal?

1. How large do mulberry trees become as to height and spread?
2. How long from mailable or expressable sapling to fruiting?
3. Is the white variety better than the black? Is there a difference in hardness?
4. Is "Russian" mulberry the right name? I can find other names of white varieties, but no "Russian."
5. Is any kind better adapted to dry places than others?
6. Is it liable to attacks of any pests?
7. Do bees work on the blossoms?
8. Cyclopaedia says it is closely related to figs. Has it similarly enclosed numerous seeds, the "fruit" being the fleshy receptacle?

Monterey Co., Calif. A. NORTON.

Dr. Peiro has kindly replied to Mr. Norton's questions as follows:

1. Black mulberry trees grow to 20 inches in diameter, while the white variety does not attain so large dimensions, to my knowledge. Both spread broadly.
2. They bear fruit in about five years from 6 foot trees (expressable), inch diameter.
3. The white variety is best at honey-producing, being much sweeter than the black. I believe both varieties to be equally hardy.
4. "Russian" is the usually accepted name for the white. It may only be derived from

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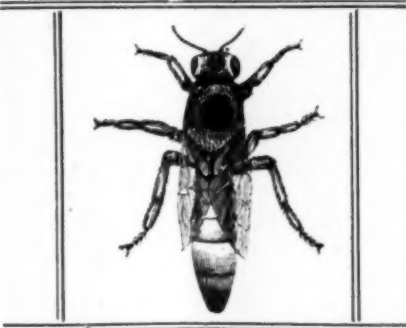
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its capacity to withstand extreme cold without material injury.

5. I believe the various kinds are equally hardy in dry localities.

6. I know of no insects that seriously infest the mulberry. It is clean and apparently free from diseases.

7. I do not know that bees work on its minute blossoms. I would not depend upon its possibilities.

8. Yes, the mulberry is not remotely allied to the fig, in general growth, resemblance of leaves, and minute size of its seeds. The flavor of the white mulberry is more like that of fig than the black, though this may not be apparent to all tastes.

Finally, the cheapest way (and it seems to me, the best) is to insert cuttings into places where you wish them to root and remain. This should be done in July or early in August.

DR. PEIRO.



Bees and Mathematics.

The construction of geometrically perfect cells is not the only mathematical operation performed by bees, according to Abraham Netter, who read a very interesting paper on the subject before the Paris Academy of Sciences. The Revue Scientifique reports that he brought out the following facts:

"Not only is the construction of the cells carried on by mathematical rule, but many operations of the insects also; for instance, the collection of the maximum amount of honey in the minimum time, and the division of the workers among the plants proportionally to the number of plants of the same species. In the hives, the number of bees engaged in ventilation is almost rigorously proportional to the daily increase of weight of honey, etc. Facts of this order relate to arithmetical proportion, while those having to do with cell-building relate to geometric ratios."

M. Netter is of the opinion, however, in spite of this show of apparent intelligence on the part of the bees, that "all their movements, without exception, are of the nature of reflexes;" that is, performed without conscious action, just as we close our eyes instinctively when a motion is made toward them.—Translation made for the Literary Digest.

"Reviewlets" from the Bee-Keepers' Review.

BEE-ESCAPES should be placed at the corner of the board instead of the center. Mr. J. B. Hall, of Ontario, says that the bees race around the edges of the board in their efforts to escape.

ONTARIO, Canada, has a good crop of honey this year. I think that 75 pounds of extracted honey per colony would be a safe estimate; although many report a yield of 100 pounds, and H. G. Sibbald secured an average of 150 pounds from three yards.

WIRE-CLOTH supports for the combs are used by F. A. Gemmill, of Ontario, in the solar wax-extractor. Wire-cloth is tacked upon frames laid over the metal bottom of the extractor, and then refuse combs laid upon the wire-cloth. The wire-cloth catches and holds most of the cocoons, etc., and prevents them from running down in the wax.

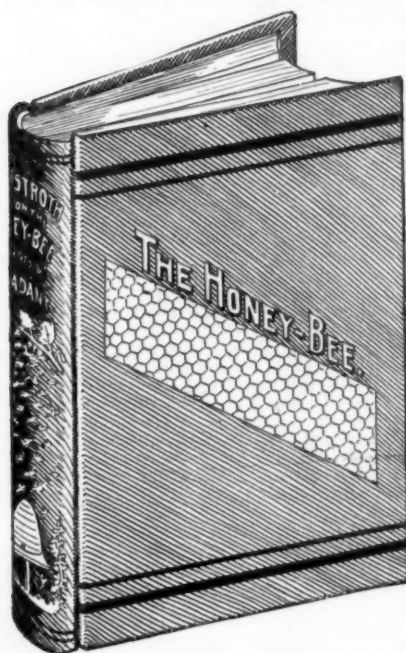
J. B. HALL likes to have each colony occupy the same stand year after year; as it is much easier to remember the characteristics of a colony that always stands in the same place. This is one reason why he is particular, when taking the bees from the cellar, to place each colony upon its old stand.

FOUL BROOD can be treated late in the season, after brood-rearing has ceased, by shaking the bees off upon sealed combs of honey. What little infected honey they carry with them will all be consumed in a short time—long before brood-rearing will again be

Langstroth on... The Honey-Bee

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commenced. Of course, the combs of sealed honey given the bees must be free from infected honey.

GETTING BEES OFF THE COMBS is the most disagreeable and laborious part of producing extracted honey. Last winter, over at the Ontario convention, some one said that this could be greatly avoided by simply taking off the supers and setting them down near the hive—the bees would desert the super for the hive. Mr. Miller, of Ontario, told me that the securing of this knowledge had been worth dollars to him. He gives the bees a good smoking, which drives down most of them, then sets the super down near the entrance, when the rest of the bees leave the super for the hive. This is the way in which I always have removed surplus comb honey from the hive, until the time came when robbers were troublesome—then I used the bee-escape. Mr. Miller also uses the escape when robbers give any trouble.

SHIVES (the waste of flax) is regarded by Mr. Miller, of Ontario, as excellent material for packing bees in winter. It is more compact than forest leaves, and can be packed away in summer with less use of space. It does not wet through readily, even if exposed to a heavy rain. A sort of coating or crust, that will turn water, seems to form on the outside of the mass.

WINTERING BEES in the North is still sufficiently uncertain to allow of its being discussed. Practically there are only two methods—in the cellar and protected on the summer stands. Mr. Jacob Alpaugh, of Ontario, proposes to experiment by putting 10 colonies in one big, chaff-packed box. The hives themselves will not be packed in chaff, as he wishes to avoid all that labor, but the bottom and sides of the box are to be made of thin lumber, double walled, and filled with dry sawdust. Three hives will face each end of the box, and two face each side, the entrances being placed opposite openings cut through the walls of the box. Cushions will be placed on the tops of the hives, and the cushions will be of such a size as to completely fill the box from side to side above the hives. By this arrangement the work of packing and unpacking consists in simply setting the hives in and out of the boxes; while the combined heat of 10 colonies will assist greatly in keeping up the temperature.

LIGHTING A SMOKER is a quick operation if rightly done. Here is a pointer: When through work don't empty out the fire and unburned material. Stuff some grass in the nozzle to stop the draft, when the fire will gradually go out, leaving some charred brands that kindle very easily. Jacob Alpaugh, of Ontario, uses planer-shavings for fuel. When I was at his place he picked up his smoker, poked a hole at one side in the half-burnt remains of the last fire, dropped in a lighted piece of paper, gave a puff or two, sprinkled in some fresh fuel, gave another puff or two, filled up the smoker, put on the cover, and puffed out perfect clouds of smoke, in exactly one-half minute by the watch. We went out in the yard and opened hives, and the smoker stayed lighted. This is away ahead of lighting fresh shavings saturated with kerosene oil.

FLY ESCAPES are needed on the windows of a dwelling as much as bee-escapes are needed on the windows of a honey-house. It was the last of July when I visited the home of Jacob Alpaugh, of Ontario, and, actually, there was not one fly in the house. At each upper corner of each window-screen the wire-cloth was pried up one-fourth of an inch by

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pushing in two little blocks of wood. Flies get into a house when the doors are opened. Sooner or later a fly goes to the window, runs up to the top, scurries along first to one corner or the other, and, if he finds an opening, out he pops, never to find his way in again by the same route. What would we think of a honey-house with crowds of bees hanging around the door that was opened dozens of times a day, and no opportunity for the bees to escape over the tops of the windows? We know that it would be full of bees all of the time. A dwelling with screens on the doors and windows is an exact parallel. Put escapes at the tops of windows and there is no necessity for sticky fly-paper.

CONVENTION NOTICE.

Illinois.—The annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Court House in Rockford, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 15 and 16, 1901. All interested in bees are invited to attend.
Rockford, Ill. B. KENNEDY, Sec.



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	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white)....	\$.60	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
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Alsike Clover90	1.70	3.75	7.00
White Clover	1.00	1.90	4.50	8.50
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Prices subject to market changes.

Single pound 5 cents more than the 5-pound rate, and 10 cents extra for postage and sack.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight, or 10 cents per pound if wanted by mail.

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Wanted.

Comb and Extracted Honey. Will buy your honey no matter what quantity. Mail sample of extracted, state quality of comb honey and price expected delivered in Cincinnati. I pay promptly on receipt of goods. Refer you to Brighton German Bank, this city.
C. H. W. WEBER,
2146-2148 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
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Wanted Fancy White Comb Honey in no-drip cases; also Extracted Honey. State price, delivered. We pay spot cash. **FRED W. MUTH & Co.,** Front & Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio. Reference—German National Bank, Cincinnati.
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If you have large or small lots of HONEY to sell.

State quantity, how put up, kind of honey, price expected, and, if possible, mail sample. We pay spot cash.

REFERENCE—Wisconsin National Bank.

E. R. Pahl & Co.

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HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—White comb brings 15c per pound for the choice grades, with other lines not grading No. 1 selling at 13¢@14¢; light amber, 12¢@13¢; dark, 10¢@11¢. Extracted, fair demand at 5¢@6¢ for white, and 5¢@5½¢ for amber; dark grades, 5c. Beeswax steady at 30c for choice yellow.
R. A. BURNETT & Co.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—The honey market is rather dull on account of the warm weather. Extracted sells only to manufacturers from 5¢@6¢; better grades alfalfa water-white from 6¢@7¢; white clover from 8¢@9c. Fancy white comb honey sells from 13¢@15¢.
C. H. W. WEBER.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Our market to-day is about 16¢@17c for fancy; A No. 1, 15¢@16c; No. 1, 14¢@15c. Extracted, full supply, light demand. Several lots of new Vermont honey in cartons have thus far been received, meeting a ready sale at 17c, although of course in a small way. The trade generally seems disposed to hold off, looking for larger receipts and lower prices. This is somewhat due, of course, to the fact that the demand is still light owing to the warm weather. Cooler weather will make a better demand and naturally make a better feeling.
BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—We quote: Fancy white comb, 16¢@17c; No. 1, 15¢@16c; No. 2, 14¢@15c; mixed, 12¢@13c. Extracted, light, 7¢@7½c; mixed, 6¢@7c.
H. R. WRIGHT.

OMAHA, Aug. 8.—New comb honey is arriving by express in small quantities from Iowa and Colorado, and selling at \$3.50 per case in a retail way. California extracted honey is being offered carlots at 4¢@4½c per pound, f.o.b. California shipping-points, but we have not heard of any sales having been made thus far. The production of extracted honey seems to be quite large this year in Colorado, Utah and California.
PEYCKE BROS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Comb honey is now beginning to arrive in large quantities, and, as a rule, quality is fine. The demand is good, and we quote as follows: Fancy white, 14¢@15c; No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; and amber, 11c. No buckwheat is on the market as yet, but are expecting same within a week or so. Extracted is selling slowly, with plenty of supply, at 5¢@6½c, according to quality, and Southern in barrels at from 55¢@65c per gallon. Beeswax dull at 27c.
HILDRETH & SEIGLER.

DES MOINES, Aug. 7.—There is very little doing here in new crop of honey. Some small lots of near-by produced comb honey are on the market and selling in a retail way at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per case. We do not look for much trade in this line before Sept. 1. Our market does not consume a great deal of extracted honey.
PEYCKE BROS. & CHANEY.

DETROIT, Aug. 12.—Fancy white comb honey, 14¢@15c; No. 1, 13¢@14c; no dark to quote. Extracted, white, 6¢@7c. Beeswax, 25¢@26c.
M. H. HUNT & SON.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—Quite a good demand for fancy honey, 16¢@17c, and lower grades, 12¢@14c; old neglected. Advise moderate shipments only of new as yet.
BATTERSON & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—White comb, 11¢@12½c; amber, 8¢@10c; dark, 6¢@7½c. Extracted, white, 5¢@—; light amber, 4¢@5c; amber, 4¢@4½c. Beeswax, 26¢@28c.

Market continues quiet, with apiarists, as a rule, unwilling to unload at prices generally named by wholesale operators. Quotations represent as nearly as possible the values ruling at this date for round lots, although free sales could not probably be effected at full figures, while, on the other hand, higher prices than quoted are being realized in the filling of some small orders.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 6.—Some very fine Missouri honey is now on the market, selling at 16¢@17c per pound for fancy white comb. Colorado and Utah shippers are offering new comb honey in carlots for first half of August shipment at 10c per pound for No. 1, and 9¢@9½c for No. 2, f.o.b. shipping-point. The market for extracted honey is as yet rather unsettled, asking prices ranging from 4¢@4½c, f.o.b. shipping-point. Buyers, however, seem to be in no hurry to make contracts.
PEYCKE BROS.

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RED CLOVER QUEENS

BLACK ROCK, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1901.

FRIEND ERNEST:—I will try and tell you what you want to know about that queen. I got
her of you in 1899 as a premium with GLEANINGS. I never saw a small colony of bees build up
as that one did. In the spring of 1900 they came out in fine shape, wintered perfect. I raised them
up in May and gave them 8 frames more so the queen would not want for room. I never saw such
a colony of bees as they were in June, and they were actually storing honey when other bees in
my yard were starving. No! they were not robbing. I never saw those two best colonies of mine
trying to rob. THEY CERTAINLY WORK ON RED CLOVER. This is no guesswork, as I
have seen them. As you know, the past two seasons have been very poor, and what honey my
bees did get in 1900 candied soon after cold weather set in. I packed this colony in a chaff hive
and left them out, thinking that such a strong colony would winter perfect. The snow came on
the middle of November, and those poor bees never a fly until the last of March or the first of
April. When warm weather at last came I thought they were dead, as they did not seem to be fly-
ing much, so I did not pay any attention to them until in June. I noticed they were working a
little, so I opened up the hive and found them in the upper story. I took the lower story out and
left them in the one body. The queen was laying nicely, and I thought they would make a good
colony to winter. Along the last of July I noticed that they needed more room. I gave them a
super, 24 boxes, and in a few days they had it full. They have made 72 boxes of as nice honey as
you ever saw, and are drawing out some starters now, Sept. 2.

Very truly yours,

GEO. B. HOWE.

Prices of Red Clover Queens.

Gleanings in Bee-Culture 1 year and Untested Queen	\$2.00
" " " Tested Queen	4.00
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If you want something good you can not do better than to order one of these queens. All or-
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